quoit Left in the Saow by Stopp Mattrond Sinte Board Powerless

Irondequalt Bay, to whose pleasure resorts this road has been the popular thoroughfare.

There is a large resident population along the line of this road which is greatly incon-venienced by this action. For the past three years the road has been kept open winters by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

the law requiring the corporation to make ap-plication to the Board for such purpose. In

every case where the matter was contested the Board has refused the application.

Last winter the Legislature changed the

Railroad law of the State, releasing the shorter

lines of railroad from any obligation to run

and September-in each year, and otherwise

greatly enlarging their powers. The section is quoted as it appears in the Session Laws

under article 1, section 21, of the Railroad law

of 1892. There is a previous section, indicat-

ing that this should have been numbered 22.
It is also plainly contradictory of another

section of the Ratiroad law of 1892, numbered

section 55, article 3. The two sections follow:

It will be noted that these sections are flatly

secured.

The case of the people of Irondequoit is
The case of the people of Irondequoit is

BOOM FOR AFRO-AMERICAN DRAMA.

Official Report of a Duel About the Charm-

ing Virginia Rosebud,

Two Afro-American actors who sing in the

the Olympic Theatre in Harlem, punclied each

other early on Sunday morning, and are now

It being a formally organized theatrical company the story of the fight was, of course,

given out officially. It runs thus:

Henry Williams, who sings tenor, and Moses Wakefield, who sings bass, both were passionately, devotedly, insanely, head-over-heels-ly in love with Kate Carter, the talented young tragedienne who plays the part of Virginia Rosebud in this ante-bellum drams.

The charming young artiste allowed both these artists to buy her presents and suppers, but never showed any preference for one or the other.

When finally pressed to declare her intentions the young artiste declared coyly that they were both so nice, she could not choose between them: they must settle it for themselves. They did.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning they met on the stage, stripped to the waist. They wore kid gloves and had seconds. They punched, smashed, banged, clawed, thumped, chewed, and scratched each other until Williams lay down and could not rise again.

Then Wakefield wiped the blood from his face, plastered his wounds, and went home happy.

The story further declares that when Wake-

The story further declares that when Wake-field recovers the talented young tragedlenne will abide by the outcome of the fight.

CORN'S RELEASE WAS TIMELY.

In Another Minute He Would Have Hanged Himself in His Cell.

William Corn, who lives at 509 East 153d

street, filled a bag with the New York Central

Railroad Company's coal, and was carrying it

out of the sheds at 143d street and Railroad

avenue on Tuesday when he was caught and

locked up in the Harlem prison in default of

so badly bruised that they cannot sing.

given out officially. It runs thus:

nelodrama, "The South Before the War," at

more than four months-June, July, August,

Robert Muciny, Min Single Opposent, Mus-ters but Six Votes-The Commissioners Not Britished On the Lines Which Bistin catch the Two Pactions in the Board, wight L Sanger was elected President of

the Beard of Education yesterday by a vote of 15 to it. The Commissioners were all present at loated. No contest was apparent, and the on was accomplished in a few minutes. The rivalry between the two factions, the conpervatives and the progressives, ceased two weeks ago, when it became apparent that Mr. carrier had too strong a personal backing to Host, the retiring President. Several Comthen appounced their intention of abandoning the fight. Yesterday's vote is not an indication of the strength of the factions. It is piber a tribute to Mr. Sanger's personal popparity and his recognized finess for the

This breaking up of battle lines was assisted by the consideration that as the incumbenry of Superintendent Jasper was the chief contention, no positive end could be accomplished by either side in the coming year. Mr. Jusper's term does not expire until the end of he year. The issue is not abandoned, but



ADOLPH L. SANGER.

postponed. Mr. Sanger's candidacy ceased to significant of it. When it came to the voting he received the support of several Commissioners who, when the factional issue again comes up, will again array themselves on Mr. Hunt's side in favor of Mr. Jasper and the existing order of things.

The vote was by secret ballot, but it is not hard to guess how it stood. Commissioners Strauss, Livingston, McBarron, Hopper, Gray, Morlarty, Crosby, O'Brien, Sanger, Wehrum, Harris, Guggenheimer, Lummis, and Goulden were probably fourteen of the fifteen who voted for Mr. Sanger. The fifteenth may have been Commissioner Gerard. Supposing him a Sanger man, the supporters of Mr. Maclay must have been Commissioners Holt, Van Arsdale, Knox. Hunt, Maclay, and Hubbell. If the rival candidates voted for each other instead of each for himself the result will be the same.

Commissioner Harris nominated Mr. Sanger and Commissioner Hunt nominated Mr. Maclay, Upon taking the chair President Sanger said in part: ners who, when the factional issue

Maclay. Upon taking the chair President Sanger said in part:

"From statements which have appeared recently in the public press, it would seem that criticisms have been made on the part of the Commissioners of Accounts against certain methods of accounts prevailing in our Board. No specific items are given and the charges seem to be wholly of a general character. It cannot be denied that in a great system like ours there may be room for improvement. But nothing in the recent history of this Board would seem to justify this onslaught. It should be our aim, however, to carefully investigate the workings of our department and wherever we discover any shortcomings to apply the proper remedy."

Secretary McMullen was redlected for his eighth torm. The election of auditor was postponed.

President Sanger was born in Baton Rouge.

cighth term. The election of auditor was postponed.

President Sanger was born in Baton Rouge,
Louisiana, in 1842. He came to New York
with his parents when eight years old. He
was sent to a private school, but afterward he
went through Grammar School 56, and from
there to the City College, where he graduated
in 1972. Two years later he graduated from
Columbia College Law School, and in the following year associated himself with Myer S.
Isaace in the practice of law, and has continued the relation to the present.

In 1870 he was appointed Commissioner of
the United States Deposit Fund by Gov. Hoffman. In 1885 he was elected President of the
Board of Aldarmen on the Democratic tietet
by a plurality of 25,000 votes, being the first
incumbent of that office elected by popular
vote. In the same year he was Chairman of
the committee which received the French
efficers who brought over the Bartholdi Statue.
He was a Presidential elector in 1880 and
1884. Mr. Sanger was appointed School Commissioner by Mayor Hewitt in 1897, and was
reappointed by Mayor Grant in 1889 and 1891.
He has been Chairman of the most important
remmittee of the Board, the Committee on
Teachers.

Mr. Sanger is one of the Executive Commit-

Mr. Sanger is one of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association, a director of the Purim Association and of the Montelore Home. He has been President of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, and was for years President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He is now President of the Mount Washington Collegiate Association. He is a member of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El, and for twenty years was superintendent of the religious school of that synagogue. He belongs to the harmonic and the Progress clubs. His wife, who was a daughter of Lionel C. Levy of New Otleans, died twelve years ago, leaving four daughters.

THE ELECTRIC CLUB TO DISSOLVE. There Was Too Much Shop Talk in the

The Electric Club, which at the time of its incorporation, about six years ago, was the most novel social organization in the metropolis, is going to dissolve. George M. Phelps of The Electrical Engineer, who is Treasurer, was appointed a receiver some time ago to wind up the club's affairs, and yesterday Chief Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas appointed Stephen H. Olin a referee to hear objections on April 20 at 32 Nassau street why

the club should not dissolve. The club house is at 17 East Twenty-second street. It was fitted up with an expensive electric plant, which performed queer tricks. At the opening reception, when the visitors reached the top of the brown-stone stoop the front door opened automatically by the pressure of hidden electric stops litted in the stone landing. Hown stairs was a machine worked by electricity that set two brushes at work polishing sines whom members sat down on the chair on the top of the machine. There were electrical steak broilers and a brilliant array of headescent lamps and chandellers. Most of the members kept track of the opening formal speeches by non-magnetic watches, which were then a novelty. Electricity applied to useful purposes was a novelity too, and the new club went with a boom. Members joined from all over the country. Then came a reaction. The club has a membership of 400, but the expense of maintaining it has fallen upon the shoulders of a few enthusiasts.

"What is the reason the club is going to disselve?" was asked of a member yesterday.

"The great trouble was," the member replied, "that after the novelty wors off the club really became a bore. The members taiked too much shop. When an electrician is full of sectricity, so to speak, in the day time, he wants to hear something else at night. Ho for a relief the electricians kept away from the Electric Club and went to social clubs where they don't talk shop. When the members sayed away the dues fell off, too, Without dues the club had no revenue, and without fevenue you can't run a club."

The last officers of the Electric Club are: resident. Samuel Insuli: Secretary, Stephen I. Coles, and Treasurer. George M. Phelps. street. It was fitted up with an expensive electric plant, which performed queer tricks. At the

mony was given to show that improper rela-

son of the inte May Agnes Fleming, the story writer, was convicted of manslaughter in the

scond degree yesterday in the Court of Ses-

\$300 ball. Yesterday morning a friend ap-\$300 ball. Yesterday morning a friend appeared to furnish bail, but when the keeper went to Corn's cell he found the prisoner preparing to strangle himself by means of a rope made out of his underclothing. Corn was overloyed when he learned that he was about to he released.

"I have a wife and child." he said, "but I thought every one had forgotten me. I could not bear to think that I might be sent to prison without having a chance to even see my family." Flirted with Mr. Beasch, At the trial of the suit of Carl Weincke, an importer of antiques, against Mary Weincke, In the City Court. Brooklyn. yesterday, tosti-

shor was given to show that improper relations existed between the defendant and Alfred liensch, a member of the orchestra of the Thaina Theatre, who is the co-respondent. W. U. B. Childred testified that Mrs. Weincke told him she had fitted with lieusch and had gone to a saloon with him, where she had teen induced to drink some drugged liquor, which made her unconscious. The plaintiff testified that his wife had made similar confessions to him. The trial was not concluded.

Capt. Hayner Gets Eighteen Years.

Kinney Hayner, the canal boat Captain who killed his wife and her alleged paramour. Capt. Michael Adams, at the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad coal docks in Jersey City on Sept. 7, 1891, was sentenced by Justice Werts, the Governor elect of New Jersey, to eighteen years in State prison for the murder of his wife and eighteen years for killing Capt. Adams, the sentences to run to gether, making eighteen years in all. He seemed rather pleased that it was no worse. He might have been sentenced to forty years imprisonment, twenty years in each case.

John McLaughlin of Heboken, who was tried for the murder of Jacob Miller and convicted of assault and battery because the medical testimony showed that Miller's dearh resulted from disease, was fined \$150 and costs. On another indistment for assault and battery, to which he pleaded non vuit, he was fined \$50 and costs. Jersey, to eighteen years in State prison for Frederick Fleming, the twenty-two-year-old ons. Brooklyn, for killing Michael Taylor in light in a Throop avenue saloon on July 10. It is a through the saloon on July 10. It is a through the saloon when Taylor who was a stranger lim, came in and joined in the discussion, leading finally rushed at Taylor and knecked the saloon of the floor, causing a fracture the skull. Taylor died on the sext day.

NO UPHOLSTERY EXHIBIT.

THE BIG MANUFACTURERS ABANDON ROCHESTER, Jan. 11.-The action of the THEIR PLANS. Rochester and Lake Ontario Bailway Comhey Declined to Be Held Up in Western Road Agent Style-Foreign Uphoisterers Get All the Space They Want, but Amer-leans Must Pay to Show Goods at the Fair aroused strong indignation among the people of Irondequoit and Webster, bordering on

Additional proof of the indifference to in-tending exhibitors displayed by the Chicago Fair officials came yesterday in the form of wholesale complaints by the manufacturers and merchants engaged in the upholatery trade. If anything more were needed to prove that actions of the Fair managers are such as will injure that institution, or that their methods are not above reproach, it is supplied by the story of the upholstery men. Hereto-fore the evidence published in Tuz Sun has come from individuals, and persons who are not informed may have supposed that their as-sertions regarding the conduct of the Fair offi-cials were somewhat affected by their prejudices. The variety of the sources from these complaints have emanated should dispose of any such suspicion, but if there still remain any doubters they will probably succumb before the evidence of the upholstery

These charges came not from individuals alone, but from the entire trade. The manufacturers, throwing aside all considerations of business competition, had decided to give a unified exhibit. Everything that would indicate the history and progress in the manufac-ture of upholstery textiles was to be shown. A committee was appointed by the combined manufacturers with power to arrange for the exhibit, and to draw from the resources of each manufacturer the products that would best answer their purposes.

section 55, article 3. The two sections follow:

Sacrios 21.—Any corporation whose railroad is or shall be not longer than sixteen miles, and is or shall be not longer than sixteen miles, and is or shall be in large part intended for and used in summer travel or the convenience of summer sejectrars, need, and the section of the convenience of summer sejectrars, need, and the separation of the section of the convenience of summer sejectrars, need, and the separation of the section of the section of the section of the section of transporting each passenger, together with ordinary barriags, if any, not to exceed fitteen cents for each mile and fraction thereof. (This section added by law of 1822, ohapter 702.)

Sac. 55, Arr. 2—Certain railroads may cease operation in winter. The directors of any railroad corporation operating a railroad constructed and used principally for transporting lumber or ores during the summer months, of for summer travel, may, by a resolution duly passed at a meeting thereof, apply to the Board of Railroad Commissioners for permission to cease the operation of their road during the winter sesson for a period not exceeding so the months in any one year, recogning thereof; and such board may, in their discretion, make an order granting the another sesson for a period, and the self-summer of the such railroad corporation shall be relieved of the duty of operating its road during the period specified in the order. A capy of such order shall be posted in all the depots and at the termini of such railroad, and published in every newspaper in each town in any part of which such road shall be constructed, at least four weeks prior to the date of such suspension.

It will be noted that these sections are facility. The upholstering manufacturers take great pride in what they have accomplished. Theirs is an industry of recent development in this country. It is not many years ago when nearly all the fine upholstery fabrics had to be imported. By the hardest kind of work the manufacturers have pushed the development of the industry so that it has now become of very great importance. The industry is one that should be well represented, for the exhibits would be typical of American enter-

The committee put in its application for space at a very early date. Judah H. Solomon of B. L. Solomon's Sons, who was Chairman of

sechasipension.

It will be noted that these sections are flatly contradictory. One under its proper heading, tells how all pleasure roads may apply for leave to discontinua their trains, not to exceed seven months in the year. The other, disguising itself under a section whose object is wholly different, tells the summer railroads not over sixteen miles long that they can stop their trains eight months without naking any leave simply by a vote of the directors. No better illustration than this can be desired of the faulty and contradictory legislation of last year, which Gov. Flower so justify scored in the closing paragraphs of his late message. One cannot help thinking as he reads these centradictory sections of what the Apostic James wrote: "Out of the same mouth proceeded helesing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

The best lawyers of Rochester doubt whother the State can legally abdicate its natural control of the shorter lines of railroad as this section 21 proposes. They are part of the State's creation: its children, in fact, with the difference that these can never outgrow the parental authority. Nobody wishes the railroads any harm, but it is a sort of filial implety for them to begin denving the authority of their creater, and it cannot be too promptly or sternly rebuked. To allow a railroad to refuse needed accommodation for the public in winter impairs the obligations of that contract which every railroad makes in accepting its franchise that gives it right to condemn and take private property without the consent of its owners. Such grant can only constitutionally be given for public use. To close a road, except under necessity, has always been held by the highest courts to work a forfeiture of its owners. Such grant can be constitutional which proposes to release the corporation from its duty to furnish the public needed accommodation for which its rights of way was secured. The case of the people of Irondequoit is clear on another ground. They made a contract with the manager of the road at its inception to give right of way on the representation that its trains should run through the entire year. For half of its length of six or seven miles the railroad occupies the public highway. The other half the right of way was given without cost generally. Built thus cheaply the road has paid enormous profits on its original outlay. Only half the original stock of \$50,000 was paid in, and it has regularly paid 10 per cent. or more, on all its atock. Its dividends from last summer's carnings was 15 per cent.

Under these circumstances the litted people of Irondequoit feel justly indignant that the road they have faithfully supported has deserted them. They will begin suit to have the second section 21 set aside as being unconstitutional. Petitions will also be presented to the Legislature for the repeal of this section. In this the Grange and Farmers' Alliance organizations throughout the State will render efficient aid. So, too, should baseball managers and all interested in the great national game. It was under the clause of this law allowing railroads less than ten miles iong to collect fifteen cents a mile fare that extortions te charges were made last summer of a fifty-cent fare for a trip to and from baseball grounds little more than three miles in length. An appeal was then made to the

The committee put in its application for space at a very early date. Judah H. Solomon of B. L. Solomon's Sons, who was Chairman of the committee, went to Chicago and had a personal interview with the officials regarding space. He could not get any satisfaction. He tried to arrange some compromise, but the officials were evasive, and would give him no definite promise for space. They showed the same indifference that had already disgusted many other intending exhibitors, and Mr. Solomon could not Jin them down to anything. In order to impress him duly with the value of an opportupity to exhibit, however, the particular official to whom he was referred by all the others dwelt upon the big exhibit that France was going to make. As France is the biggest competitor of the American upholstory manufacturers, the official's frequent references to her exhibit looked somewhat as if he were fishing for something.

Mr. Solomon was still under the impression that the Fair was being conducted on honorable principles, with only the single purpose of procuring the finest exhibits that could be obtained, but he was soon enlightened. After he left Chicago a great deal of correspondence was had between the committee and the Fair officials. This also had no definite result, but finally a representative of the Fair came on from Chicago and met the committee at Philadelphia. He was exceedingly cool. He told the committee that the upholstery people could have a certain amount of moner. That was equivalent to saying that their application would not be regarded unless it was backed by the cash that the officials decided was necessary.

The committee was prepared to spend much more than the amount mentioned, but they would guarantee to spend a certain amount of moner. That was equivalent to saying that their application would not be regarded unless it was backed by the cash that the officials decided was necessary.

The committee was prepared to spend much more than the amount mentioned, but they would be a supplied to the prepared to t

fifty-cent fare for a trip to and from baseball grounds little more than three miles in length. An appeal was then made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, but under the new law they were powerless to prevent the extortion.

The wealthiest farmers and gardeners of Irondequoit are backing this movement. Let them take as their motto the telegraphed advice of Judge Jeremiah S. Black to the first meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance held in Chicago tweive years ago: "May the farmers of this country never lack gall to make oppression bitter."

Monroe. FROM THE DIVORCE COURTS. The Action Between Lillian and William McCrady Goes to a Referee.

In the action between Lillian N. and William F. McCredy, in which mutual applications for absolute divorce were made. Chief Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on motion of McCredy, appointed Bichard M. Henry referee. Mr. McCredy stated that he waived a jury trial because it would involve great public scandal.

Marie Kaufman testified before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court yesterday, in an action to annul her marriage with Ansel Kaufman that she had been coerced to marry him by her father in Germany. She is about 22 years old. and the marriage occurred four years ago. On the day set for the ceremony she escaped from a bedroom window, after her father had beaten her, and went to the house of an aunt. The father pursued her, and, threatening her life. led her back, and the ceremony proceeded. She says she has not lived with Kaufman. but again escaped and went to Hamburg to

take a steamer. Kaufman, she said, by chance take a steamer. Asulman, one said, by chance, took the same steamer, but she declares they acted as strangers aboard and have continued to do so since their arrival here. Kaufmen put in an answer denying that there had been coercion, but did not appear at the trial. A young brother of the plaintiff corroborated her story.

been coercion, but did not appear at the trial. A young brother of the plaintiff corroborated her story.

Oswald Berger had an action for divorce from Rose Berger, under age, on trial before Judge Dugro. They were married on Aug. 27, 1832, and she left him on Oct. 22. Another girl testified that she and Rose had met two men in the street and went to a private room back of a saloon, where they took drinks and Rose committed adultery with her escort. Rose did not appear in the case. Decision was reserved.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has given Harriet Witte an absolute divorce from Francis Witte.

In the action of Cassandra Henschel, an actess, for an absolute divorce from Charles A. Henschel, a member of the firm of Henderson & Co., exporters, in which counter charges are made, the defendant moved before Justice Barrett of the Rupreme Court that the case be sent to a referce. Decision was reserved.

Striking Marbie Workers Win.

meeting of the Italian Mosaic marble workers, who have been on strike for several weeks for the eight-hour work day, was held in Clarendon Hall yesterday, and it was announced that the strike was virtually settled in favor of the men. Besides the five firms which have already granted the demand four firms gave in yesterday. But one firm holds out. In all about 150 men went out on atrice, fifty have returned to work, and the remainder are expected to go back to work to-day. This means the gaining of the eight-hour work day by the helpers, who also went out on strike.

Police Trials. Sergeant Albert W. McDonald, who was

charged with being in Joe Geller's saloon, at Pitt and Broome streets, with Roundsman Dailey on the night Mamie Hannan said she Dailey on the night mambe hannan said she was assaulted, was tried before Commissioner McClave yesterday. His detence was a general denial, and as nobody appeared to sustain the charge it is probable that the complaint will be dismissed.

Policeman Cornelius W. Roe of the Old Silp station was tried on the charge of burgiary. The testimony was practically the same as that given in the Falice Court, and he will probably use of THE MERRY OLD SLEIGH BELLS.

An Old-Timer Finds the New-fungled Sub-"The old-time melody seems to have all disappeared from the sleigh bells," remarked an

old man who had just returned from a ride "You do not appreciate their jingle as you did in your youth, perhaps," said his younger companion as he removed his fur lined over-

"It is not that I am getting old, but that the sleigh bells are becoming new," answered the old man. "I would give a great deal to be behind one of the old-time strings of bells again. There was real melody in the old strings, with their big and little bells pleasant-ly graduated in tone, but they have gone forever, and are replaced by little sheet metal tinklers, which all tinkle in

gone forever, and are replaced by little sheet metal tinklers, which all tinkles in one key, and that, to me, a disagreeably sharp one. I know something about sleigh bells, and among the things I know is that there is more melody in a cast bell than can be got out of any of the new forms which are made of sheet metal by machinery. The old-fashioned full-toned and melodious sleigh bell was a puzzle to me in my youth. It used to worry me to find out how the little iron button was ever forced through the holes in the bell. One day my old daddy took me to a foundry and showed me how the bells were made.

"The metal was composed of three-quarters copper and one-quarter tin, with sometimes a samall quantity of iron in it. The mystery of the iron ball inside of the bell was easily explained. A clay ball was made with the cast iron slug or button inside of it. This clay ball or core was thoroughly dried and placed in the mould, supported in the centre by a wire rufining through it. After the balls were east the core was thoroughly dried and placed in the mould, supported in the centre by a wire rufining through it. After the balls were cast the core was thoroughly dried and placed in the mould, supported in the centre by a wire rufining through it. After the balls were polished in a tumbling barrel, and they had deep and harmonious notes. The bells were polished in a tumbling barrel, and then drilled for rivets, or tapped for a broad, flatheaded screw, with which they were fastened to the strap. A dollar a pound was not a high price for sleigh bells then, and a string would weigh from five to eight pounds, with the big bells in the middle of the strap and the other strings can still be seen and heard in the rural districts, for a sleigh bell never wears out. Happy was the boy who could get one or two of these bells for his sled in those days."

"What is the difference you observe in sleigh bells now?" asked the younger man.

"It is great. A string of fancy nickel-plated bells, all pitched alike and riveted to an orname

IT COSTS TO GO SLEIGH RIDING. These Are Haleyon Days for the Liverymen Who have Winter Turnouts.

The young man who proposes nowadays to take his best girl a sleigh riding with a bired turnout must be prepared to pay well for the privilege. An applicant for a horse and cutter at the stables of an up-town liveryman vesterday was told that he could not have one at any price.

'If we knew you well," said the liveryman. and were sure that you were a good driver we might let you have such a furnout for an afternoon for \$10."

He followed this up with the information: We will let you two horses and a family

"We will let you two horses and a family sleigh, with a driver, to take you through Central Park for \$10, or we will take you up to Riverside Park for \$15, to Jerome avenue for \$20, or to Yonkers for \$25."

The liveryman admitted that the prices seemed just a trifle steep, but he contended that oven at those figures there was not nuch profit in it for him. "There is very little sleighing weather." he explained. "in the course of a year, and we've got to get go d prices to pay us for keeping them on hand. The sleighing season is only about ten days on the average. Now, last winter we didn't take a sleigh out of the stable. That is a dead loss to us. Prices are regulated by the demand, and the scarcity of the sleighing of course affects the demand. To day averybody wants a sleigh, and all of ours are out."

"Last Sunday," continued the man, "we got whatever we asked for sleighs of any kind or description. The demand was the biggest on record. Some folks wanted to have a sleigh and \$40 to obtain it. It was a mighty good day for us."

THE WOODEN INDIAN.

A Cigar Dealer who Wants an Inflatable India-Rubber Savage.

"The bane of my life is a wooden Indian." remarked a cigar and tobacco dealer. "I have had to dance attendance on one every night and morning for twelve years, with a few respites when the Indian was getting a new coat of paint, a putty nose, or some other my thraldom, and left the Indian in the back room of the store, but the result has always been a falling off in business, and I have been compelled to put out and take in my Indian again. He weighs more than 200 pounds, and since I have had him I have lugged around over 1,00,000 pounds of wooden Indian. Of course he is on wheels, but still he is not easily moved.

course he is on wheels, but still he is not easily moved.

"I hate him, hate the sight of his swarthy face, his menacing, upraised arm, his wooden stare and stern mouth, but I am his bounden slave, and must submit. People will not patronize a tobacco shop without an Indian. I wish somebody would get up an india-rubber savage which could be inflated in the morning and deflated at night. Leave him out all night? Never, it will not do. My rival left his out one night and it took a ride down to the Battery in a hack, and was found in the morning staring out across the bay at the statue of Liberty."

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Plane for the New Wing Referred to Land scape Architect Vaux.

To meet the objections raised by President Dana at the last meeting of the Park Board. the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History at yesterday's meeting presented a modified plan for the proposed new wing, so as to conform to the general plan for the completed structure which was made and approved more than twenty rears ago. Commissioners Tappen and Gray were desirous of voting on the plans at once, but yielded to President Dana's suggestion that Landscape Architect Vaux be consulted, to ascertain if the modified plans interfere with his own plans for laying out and beautilying Manhattan square.

The Hoard adopted a resolution asking the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to construct the street railway line which it laid out through transverse road No. 3, from liverside Park and Eighty-sixth street.

Commissioner Gray was authorized to confer with the Third Avenue liailroad Company in regard to connections with this proposed cross-town line. proved more than twenty years ago. Com-

Miss Sarah McInerny, sister-in-law of Police Justice Andrew J. White, was married yesterday to John J. Hyan, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner and Tammany leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district. The marriage ras solemnized in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, at Madison avenue and 126th street, at 9 A. M. The celebrants was the Rev. W. A. Farrell, assisted by the Idev. J. W. Power, pastor of the church. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given by Justice White at his house, 6 Mount Morris avenue, and a reception followed. Among those who were present were: Mrs. Richard Croker, Judge Handolph B. Martine, Police Justices Welde and Burke, Jacob H. Ruppert, Col. Jacob B. Ruppert, Jr., George Ehrel, Frank Ehrat, F. D. Farrell, and H. H. Brown. There was a superh display of wedding gifts valued at \$10,000. The wedding tour will be southward. Church, at Madison avenue and 120th street.

Chauncey-Carr.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.-Miss Alice Louise Carr and Mr. Samuel Sloan Chauncer of Brooklyn were married here this evening at Christ Church. A reception followed at the Galt House, and at midnight the bridal pair left for Cuba on their wedding trip. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Carr, the bride's sister, and Misses Adelaide and Madeline Chauncer, the groom's nieces. The bride is a famous belie of Louisville, pronounced by many the hand-chauncey is a New York broker.

Goodloe-Dudley.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Miss Harriet Gardner Dudley and Mr. Tevis Goodlos were married at 5 o'clock this evening in Calvary Episcopal Church. Blahop Dudley, the bride's father, afficiated

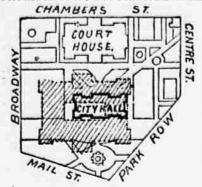
TO REPLACE THE CITY HALL.

THE OLD BUILDING MUST GIVE WAY
TO THE NEW.

is Commission Finally Decides Upon a Site, Which Includes That of the Present Structure, and Will Advertise for Plans. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Register Levy. County Clerk Purroy, and Additional Surrogate Fitzgerald of the Municipal Building Commission, met at the call of Mayor Gilroy yesterday afternoon, and after organlzing by electing the Mayor Chairman and Deputy Comptroller Storrs Secretary, proceeded to straighten out the tangle into which the new municipal building project had got. Mayor Gilroy said that a great amount of business had been done by other commis-

sions, which had all come to naught, as the law had been amended three times since its adoption in 1988, and the plans which had been prepared had been rendered unavailable by the changes. Comptroller Myers introduced a resolution

rescinding the action of the Commission which met on Feb. 20, 1892, and under the amended net of 1890 selected the site including the Staats-Zeitung building. This was adopted by a unanimous vote and was followed by another resolution declaring that the building should be located in the City Hall Park south of the



Court House and between Broadway and Park row. This location is sufficiently indefinite to permit the new building to be located anywhere within those bounds or to cover the en-tire park south of the Court House. A ground plan submitted by Engineer McLean of the Finance Department, which was presented.

Finance Department, which was presented, showed, however, that the particular site in view includes that on which the present City Hall stands.

County Clerk Purroy asked if the map presented was to determine the meles and bounds of the site. He said that he did not consider that the resolution actually fixed the site.

On Mayor Gilroy's suggestion the resolution was amended so as to require the building to be erected with its front elevation to the south.

"We might as well say," said Mayor Gilroy in reply to Mr. Purroy, "that it is our intention to put the new building as near as pessible on the site of the present City Hall."

A committee consisting of Comptroller Myers, County Clerk Purroy, and Additional Surrogate Fitzgerald was appointed to report the selection of an exact site, and to prepare an advertisement for plans. Commtroller Myers offered a resolution authorizing the committee to employ Prof. William it, Ware of Columbia College to assist them in their work. This was amended so as to allow the committee to employ any proper professional help, and was adonted. mis was amended so as to allow the commit-se to employ any proper professional help, and was adorted

and was adopted.

When asked, after the meeting, what disposition is to be made of the present City Hall.

Mayor Gilroy said that a proposition has been made which will receive consideration when it has been actually determined to remove the building.

has been actually determined to remove the building.

The growing necessity for a new municipal building which had been felt for many years resulted in securing the passage of a law in 1888 authorizing its construction on the City Hall Park. Plans were submitted in competition for money prizes, but there was opensition to the plan, and an amendment was passed in 1889 conlining the new building to the northeast corner of the park. Again plans were submitted in competition, but the locislature of 1880 declared that the new building might be located "convenient to, but not in the City Hall Park." Then the Commission tried to find a site under the new law, and discovered that land "convenient to City Hall Park" cost a great deal of money. Many sites were considered, but it was not until Feb. 20 last that the Tryon row site was chosen.

MR. ARMENBERG PUZZLED.

Willing to Do What Was Right, but Not Well Up in American Law.

Bernard Armenberg, a Polish Jow with a long black beard, has a jewelry store at 77 Sigel street, Williamsburgh, Isaac Stefftolovitz is his neighbor. A few days ago the men had a dispute, and Stefftolovitz pulled the jeweller's whiskers. Armenberg struck his neighbor in the face, and afterward knocked him down. Stefftolovitz went to the Ewen Court and obtained against Armenberg, who was arrested at his ome on Tuesday morning. Before the case was called in court Armenberg offered his was called in court armoners onesed his neighbor \$15 if he would withdraw the charge. Stefftolovitz took the money, and both left Justice Watson was indignant when the case was called and Armenberg did not respond. He issued another warrant, and the jeweller was taken to court yesterday morning. When he was arraigned he leaned over the rail and

he was arraigned he leaned over the rail and said:
"Mr. Shudge, Ike and me are frens again. I settled mid him for fliffeen dollars."
"What! Do you think this is a rawnbroker's shop? Get on the stand there and I'll try the caso," exclaimed Justice Watson.
The evidence was against Armenberg, and he was find \$25, in default of which he would have to go to jail for twenty-five days.
"Mein gracious, Shudge, but yad do you mean? I gif fifdeen dollars to Stefftolovitz and you vand dwendy-five new," said the prisoner.

and you vand dwendy-five new," said the prisoner.
While a policeman was hustling him into the prisoners pen Armenberg shouted back:
"Oh, Shudge, save mr. I'll give you dwendy dollars. Make it dwendy and say nudding."
Justice Waison called him back and said:
"Look here, I want you to understand that this is not a pawnbroker's shop or a second-hand clothing store. If you say another word I'll commit you for contemn of court."
"Ver do I goom in for the fideen dollars?" innocently asked Stofffolovitz.
"You get out of this court just as quick as you can," shouted the Justice.
Armenberg later paid his fine.

A Remedy for Stomach Trouble.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 11.-A bomb was exploded n the resubmission camp by the discovery that a number of druggists here are quietly working among the members for a continu-ance of the present prohibitory law. It had been generally supposed that they would been generally supposed that they would sympathize with other liquor sellers, and the latter are highly indignant. Under the prohibitory law the druggists are permitted to sell any sort of liquors, wine, or beer, by the glass, provided the purchaser signs an affidavit that he is affilted with some complaint. Stomach trouble is the usual disease to be remedied, and according to the books of affidavits filed by the many druggists this illness prevaits to a tremendous extent and requires freatment many times per day. Drug stores have multiplied enormously during the three years of prohibition and have done a thriving trade.

Locked in Her Kitchen by a Thief.

HACKENSACK, Jan. 11.-At do'clock last even ing a sneak thief entered the residence of Theodore Ames, in Passale and State streets. locked Mrs. Ames and the servant in the locked Mrs. Ames and the servant in the kitchen, where they were I reparing tea, and after gathering up a few articles started to leave. The screams of the two women aroused the neighbors, and the thief dropped his booty and escaped.

As soon as the women were released the servant ran up starts and procured a loaded revolver, the contents of which she discharged out of the window. There were no citizens within range, but the young woman put four bullets into the millinery store scroes the street.

Riot in a Penitentiary.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 11 .- There was a riot in the Wyoming State penitentiary last night. Six desperate men were being brought to their cell rooms, when Tom Madden attacked Warcell rooms, when Tom Madden attacked Warden Briggs, who was standing at a doorway.
The rest of the convicts joined in the assault
and badly beat the Warden. Two just guards
heard the row and came to the Warden's relief with Winchesters. They opened fire on
the convicts, mortally wounding Madden and
shooting another convict named Aicher in the
leg. The four remaining convicts returned to
their cells subdued.

Ten Steamers Among the Ice Plocs. HUMBURG, Jan. 11 .- Ten steamships were sighted off Cuxhaven to-day as they drifted eastward in the midst of enormous ice floor. All had steam up, but were apparently help-less. Only the German tank steamship Paula, Gent Hinch, was meson place.



SOCIETY WOMEN AS GYMNASTS. Exhibiting Their Ability at High Jumping

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Washington's young women have a fancy which promises to be not only novel but beneficial. It is the direct outgrowth of the ladies' day exhibition at the Columbia A. C.'s gymnasium last Wednesday. Upon that occasion members of the School of Physical Culture for Ladles and Children made their first appearance in public. So great was the outbusiasm created by the exhibition of the young ladies in the calisthenia and other exercises that the principals of the school have been overrun with applicants for admission into their classes. A majority of these are members of the swell society of the national capital. Many persons were unable to obtain admission to the exhibition last Wednesday and by request of the patrons of

the new venture the entertainment was repeated just evening in the gymnasium of the

the new venture the entertainment was repeated hast evening in the gymnasium of the school, which is located within a stone's throw of Vice-President Morton's Shoreham Hotel.

A class picked from 100 pupils gave an interesting exhibition. Among the patrons and patronesses were: Vice-President Morton, Attorney-General Miller, Sir Julian Pauncofote, Postmaster-General Wahamaker, Admirals S. Walker and Grosby and Commanders Allan and Train, L. S. Navy: Gens. Rochester and Swaim U. S. Army: Gens Rochester and Swaim U. S. Army: Gens Rochester and Swaim U. S. Army: Congressmen Mason of Hilmois, Caswell of Wisconsin. Owens of Ohio. Gifford Smith of Dakota, Breckindage of Arkansas; Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Confederate cavairy fame: the silver-tongued Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Mrs. Gen. Belking.

Running jumps from the springboard, high kicking, and work on the Hying rings were prominent features. Marching and fancy steps with dumi-bell exercises by the class came first. In the running high jump the Misses Nutting and Elliot showed considerable proficiency. Then a quartet of attractive-looking young women made a tamborine tinkle although it was suspended six feet in the ali. Misses Potter and Var-ons stepped at this height, but Misses Allee G. Nutting of Northamoton. Mass., and Mrs. Anvisadae of this city kept on, and tied at theets inches. This was Miss Nutting a limit, but Mrs. Antischae of this city kept on, and the terminal an exhibition on the flying rings. Some tests of endurance i eing shown by the fair athletes as they circled doe gymnasium. The Misses Nutting and Editor then gave an exhibition to the flying rings. Besides violent exercises, there was an exhibition by the class showing the relaxing system practised in the gymnasium for women, the initiatory movement being a hop and the terminal an easy, graceful swing. Jul. swinging by Miss Alice Nutting concluded the exhibition.

Fludings in Street Cars.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Findings in Street Cars.

Provide S. Louis Globe Democra?

Vesterday morning Conductor R. Branhill, on the Franklin Avenue Cable line, found on his car a certified check on the Laclede Bank for \$480. It was drawn by a prominent manufacturing firm on the routh side, and was made payable to bearer.

"I turned the check in," said he to a reporter, and was handsomely rewarded by the drawers. You would be astonished to know how careloss some persons are. Not a day passes but people get oil the car and leave something, from a lace landkerchief to a baby, as occurred once not so very long ago on my run. A woman got on my car one day with a baby well wrapped up. She placed the infant on the seat beside her, and when she left the car forgot to take her offspring with her. I had gone a block tefore I discovered my wee passenger. The car was stopped, and soon after the mother came rushing up, almost frantic for fear that we would carry her child away—just as if the railway company wanted to start an orphan asylum.

"A few days ago a conductor on one of our lines was given a \$20 gold there in mistake for a silver dollar. He thought it was a dollar, and dropped it in his rocket and gave change accordingly; nor did he discover his mistake until he went to 'turn in. Then he found that he was just \$10 ahead. The next day a man called at the office and inquired if they had a conductor honest enough to turn in a \$20 gold piece which had been given him in mistake. He was informed that there was, and was given back his money.

"As curious a thing of this kind as I can remember was that of a man who went off and left his ginss evervaing on the sent. He bad evidently taken it out to wipe it off, and neglected to replace it. I don't think he ever called to get his lost optic. We frequently find such things as overcoats, pocket knives, umbrellas, and ladies' muffs and shawis. All things so found are brought to leadquarters, and usually find their owners, especially if the loser is a resident of the city and knows how to proceed."

Her Terrier Lost Its Diamond Earring. From the Philadelphia Reca.d.

Baltimone, Jan. 8.—There was a scene at Camden station restorday, in which an indig-nant and almost hysterical woman, a maid in tears, a black-and-tan, and a diamond carring

tears, a black-and-tan, and a diamond earring played conspicuous parts.

The indigmant woman was Miss Ten Eyek of Hartford, Conn.; the tearful maid, the custodian of the canine; the dex, the property of Miss Ten Eyek, and the carring one of the adornments of his terriership. The latter, in addition to the diamond rendant, was bedecked out in a jewelled collar, small bows of blue ribbons in the ears, tows of ribbon around the forchead, and jewelled harness. Notwithstanding these costly trappings and a first-class ticket, his dogship had to travel in the baggage ear, and when the train arrived here one of the earring was missed.

After a scene the earring was found in the car, where it had been pawed off by the dog.

Lion the Boston Journal.

Canton, O., Jan. R.—Bloomdale, southeast of here, has been the scene of a very strange occurrence. Daniel Mope, living at that place, was 13 months old when his mother died, which occurred at out seven years ago. Her hody was interred in a cemetery near there. Last keptember his father died and was also buried in the same cemetery. A few weeks ago the grandparents of the child had his mother taken up to remove her to the same lot with her husband in the cemetery. On opening the casket their eyes witnessed the same features as well preserved as when placed in the grave. The news was at once sent to the grandmother, where the boy resided. She took the little one to the cemetery, where he saw his mother for the first time in his recollection.

To Breed Kangaroos in America. From the Chiesgo Daily Tribune

Montheat, Jan. 7.—Henry G. Adams of Sydney, Australia. Is here, From Montreal he goes to Topeka, Kas., and from that point he will reconnoitre the southwestern prairies with a view of purchasing large ranches for rearing an animal never seen outside of a cage on this continent—the kangaroo.

"The kangaroo is to take the place of the almost extinct buffalo," said Mr. Adams today. "I am contident," he continued. "that they will thrive in the same latitude as that in which the American bison multiplied to such enormous herds. I am told that the climate is similar to that of New South Wales, but I shall soon know the truth for myself. I will spend the winter in the Southwest, and before the end of next summer I expect to make my first importation of kangaroos."

Franche Chicago Da ly T. chune.

Challenging Party's second coming forward hastily—My principal desires me to say that the distance of only ten paces. for which you stipulate, gives your principal an unfair ad-

stipulate, gives your principal an unfair advantage, sir.
Challenged Party ispeaking for himself)—In what way, sir?
"He is a large, floshy man, and you are extremely thin. At that distance you can hardly miss him, while it would be about as difficult to hit you at ton paces as at twenty.
That's all right. If he hits me his bullet will go out on the other side, and if my bullet hits him it won't go half way through. The hims is avan. Tell him to take his also.

Sun rissa. . 7 28 | Sun sets. . . 6 50 | Moon rissa. 2 84 Pandy Heet. 8 22 | Gov. Island. 4 00 | Hell Gate. 8 49

Arrived-Websesbar Jan 11. Ardved-Webreson Jan 11.

Sa State of Nebrasha, Brown, Glasgow,
Sa Enguaud, Goudie, London,
Fa Raleigh, Seara, Darien,
Sa Comal, Rick, Gulveston,
Sa Combo, Bolger, Galveston,
Sa Icquodi, Fannington, Charleston,
Sa Icquodi, Fannington, Charleston,
Sa Ulty of Albania, Hole, West Point, Va.
Sa City of Augusta, Catherine, Savannab,
[Yor later arrivals see First Page.]

For later arrivals see First Page.

Sa Lahn, from New York, at Southampton.

Sa Hekka, from New York, at Christianks.

Se Fulda, from New York, at Genos.

Se Paraga.

Sa Caraga.

Sa Cara

Fa America, from Gravescend for New York,
Sa Gothia, from Stevend for New York,
Sa Gothia, from Steven for New York,
Sa Kanser Withelie 11, from Genna for New York,
Sa King Coosa, from Palerno for New York,
Sa Neastria, from Names for New York,
Sa Cludad Gendal, from Havana for New York,
Sa Cludad Gendal, from Havana for New York,

FALLED PROST DONESTIC FORTS.
FA LOUISIANS, FROM New OPISANS OF New YORK,
FA Clis Grande, from New OPISANS OF New YORK,
FA Clis Grande, from Seventisch Ger New York,
FA Cherokes, From Charleston for New York,
Fa H. F. Dimock, from Baston for New York,

CUTGOING STRANSHIPS. 1 00 P. M. 1.00 1.4 3:00 P. M. Proquest, Charteston... State of Texas, Fernandina. City of Sirminguam, Savan-nah... PHOP X € :00 P. M. through , steamsmire. Letimbre.
Massachuseits.
City of Alexandria.
Hants of
Beigetland.
Droslen.
Scandia. La Champagne. P. Caland..... Landon St. Vrois. Mohawk. Jan. 5 Liverpool... Liverpool... Antwern Port Limon. Havana... Havana.
Fue Teering, Jan. 17.
Glasgow
Christiansand.
Laguayra

Musiness Rotices.

In the Invenile reformation and orphan asviums of New York the favorite remedy for coughs and colds is Adamson's Baisam. Trial bottles, 10 cents.

MARRIED.

NEILL-PATTERSON,-At the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. H. G. Chapin, Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. A. T. Randall of Meriden, Conn., assist-ed by the Rev. John T. Brookse of Springfield, on Jan. 11, 1803, Virginia Hartsborne, daughter of the into Henry Clay Patterson, to Henry Barmon Neill

of St. George, Staten Island, RYAN-McIN DRNY,-On Wednesday, 11th litts, at All Saints' Church, 129th at, and Madison av. by the Rev. Father W. A. Farrell, assisted Rev. J. W. Power, John J. Ryan to Sarah McInerny, SQUIFM,-On Wednesday, Jan. 11, Estella Marshall, wife of Frank Squier and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshatt.

Funeral services at her late residence, 82 Pth av. Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock

BRESDING.-Theodore Breiding, 190 Chrystie st, CONNOR. -Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1898. George Krieg, elder son of Louise Powler and J. Edward Connor, Jr., in the 25th year of his age. Funcral services at his late residence, 286 West 21st

st. Priday evening, Jan. 13, at 7:30. Interment at Plainfield, N. J. (AY, -On the morning of Jan. 9, at his residence in this city, Henry Day, counsellor at into, in the 73d year of his age
Funeral services will take place at the Fifth Avenue
Presbyterian Church, corner Lith st., on Thursday
reorning, 12th tust., at 1015 o'clock.

LEIGH, -On Tuesday, Jan. 10, James Leigh, aged 07 years and 7 months.
Funeral from his late residence. 449 East 185th st.

Friday, Jon. 13, at I o'clock. Pelatives and friends invited FVV -at her residence Of Past Asth at a Tuesday morning, Fanny, widow of Capt. J. P. Levy.

Funeral services from her late residence on Thursday at 10 A. M. Mindly omit flowers. HORAN,-On Jan. 10, suddenly, Thes. Moras, na tive of Bailina, county Mayo, Ireland, late of 110

West 35th at. Puncral from the residence of his niece. Mrs. A. G. Hafpenny, 10th West Seth et., on Friday at I P. M. GARLEY.-On Monday, Jan it suddenly, of pneu-

monis, at Hotel Bristot, New York, Adele D. Sug-dam, Wife of William Henry Dakley. Funeral services at Church of the Holy Communion. Norwood, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 12, on arrival of train leaving foot of Chambers st. at 10:30 o'clock MAN, -On Tuesday, Jan. 10. Harriet Sill-man, daughter of the late Gold & Filliman, in the

Funeral on Friday, Jan 18, from 56 Clinton at, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. 84th year of her age.

BROWN'S MOUSEHOLD PANACRA,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
Cures Cramps, Colle, Colds, and all pains. 25c. a bottle. PREPARE FOR WINTER by using ROE-BUCK'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows; exclude cold wind, snow, and dust; established 15 years. B. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton st.

NEW BOOKS JUST READY.

BY WEIN WILDE. Price 50 conts.

BOTH WERE MISTAKEN, BY ARLINE DARK. Price 50 come.

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G. W. Dillingham, Publisher, New York, Great Clearing Sale of Fine Books. BEAUTIFUL SETS OF STANDARD WORKS

25" Laughing Man," bea Tollies "Les Bleere blee, "60e.

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